

THE WAR IN EGYPT.

DEPARTURE OF MORE BRITISH TROOPS FOR THE SCENE OF HOSTILITIES.

Inspecting Arab's Lines—Daring Adventure of Two Lieutenants—Deposing the Sultan—The Khedive's Grants of Authority to the English—Progress of the Campaign.

A cable dispatch from London, dated August 11, says: It was announced that Lieutenant-General Sir J. M. Aylmer would command all the land forces in Egypt until Lieutenant-General Sir Garnet Wolseley arrived, and that Major-General Sir A. Alison would shortly take over the post of Chief of the Intelligence Department for both the British and the Indian contingents. At a council of war held in Alexandria, however, it was decided not to change the command of the forces. Major-General Alison will therefore retain his position. The main body of the British troops will remain on board the transports until General Wolseley arrives. This will leave General Wolseley free to effect a landing elsewhere than at Alexandria if he thinks fit. The St. John's Ambulance Association announces that it intends to send a corps of trained nurses to Alexandria under the direction of Viscountess Strangford.

OFF FOR EGYPT.

The Second battalion of the Royal Irish (foot), 775 strong, left Chatham for Portsmouth on the 7th inst. Great enthusiasm was manifested on their departure. The detachment of men from Southampton is also finished for the present. A squadron of the Household Cavalry have been ordered to Cyprus to form a depot from which to forward men to the front. The Second Army Corps will be brought to its full strength in readiness to support the corps already abroad, if necessary. The transports Bolivar and City of Paris, with the second battalion of the Royal Irish regiment and detachments from the commissariat and medical departments on board, sailed from Portsmouth to-day for Egypt. The transport Catalonia has arrived at Malta. The steamship Palmyra, with two batteries of artillery and a large quantity of ammunition, has arrived at Malta. The transport Thalia will proceed to Port Said on her way to Ismailia. The transport Nyarua, with troops, has arrived at Port Said. A company of the commissariat and transport corps embarked on the Prussian Monarch, now lying in the Thames. The transport Texas took on board to-day a brigade of artillery.

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS AT ALEXANDRIA. A cable from Alexandria dated the 13th inst. says: The Scots and Grenadier Guards landed yesterday and proceeded to Ramleh. Thousands of Arabs collected along the line of march and commented on their appearance. The Europeans regret their having to meet such an unworthy foe, as many must fall victims to the Remington rifles of Arabi Pasha's troops, now entrenched in strong positions. The British Government has purchased a large hotel and mercantile premises at Port Said for use as a hospital. Saturday last a New York correspondent approached within four hundred yards of Arabi's videttes, who merely covered him with their carbines without firing, as they have done heretofore almost invariably when any one exposed himself even at a distance of 1,000 yards. This correspondent says: "My object was to pick up some Remington cartridges dropped by the Arabs during the night attacks. As I suspected, these bore marks of being made at the Toubah factory, Cairo, and the discovery proves that the Toubah works, which are capable of turning out sixty thousand cartridges daily, are in operation. There is an active movement of trains in the rear of Arabi's outposts. General Alison's last reconnaissance had the intended effect of making Arabi mass his troops within striking distance of Ramleh. It is incomprehensible why the English have yet no balloons for reconnaissance. Ramadan, the religious fast, in which there is no eating, drinking, or smoking from sunrise to sunset, ends on Tuesday, although there is dispensation from fasting in time of war, yet Arabi tried in vain to prevent his men doing so, even by threats of shooting."

BOLD ADVENTURE OF TWO OFFICERS. A London cable, dated 10th inst., says: Two lieutenants made a reconnaissance early yesterday morning. Lieut. Smith-Dorrien gives the following account of it: "Lieut. Hamilton and myself, after proceeding very cautiously about seventeen miles without an escort, arrived at 2:30 o'clock on Tuesday morning within three hundred yards of the enemy's cavalry camp. The night was very dark, and we were unable to get details of the position. We therefore decided to find a point which would enable us to see the camp when daylight broke. We picked out thirty yards when the enemy's light moved us and showed a bright light, which was directly answered along the line. We ran about a mile and entered the lake about 100 yards. The enemy pursued us and spread themselves along the lake, completely cutting off our retreat. Their horses seemed to be afraid to face the water in the dark. The enemy's system of signaling with lights appeared to be excellent. Our every movement was flashed by the nearest man and answered along the line. I presume the enemy did not fire in order not to alarm any force we might have had near. We tied a white handkerchief to a pole, in the expectation of being captured, but afterwards decided to make another attempt to escape. At 4 o'clock in the morning we went 100 yards further into the lake, and lay down in two feet of water. The enemy, evidently losing sight of us, retired. At 4:45 we rose, and having made a long detour, returned to the English camp."

DECREES OF THE KHEDIVÉ. Alexandria dispatches say that the Sultan to-day peremptorily ordered Arabi Pasha to lay down his arms. If he refuses the Sultan will leave him to be dealt with by the English. Two decrees of the Khedive were promulgated at Alexandria to-day. One authorizes the British admiral and the commander of the force to occupy such points on the Suez isthmus as they consider useful for military operations against the rebels, and inviting the Egyptian authorities to acquiesce in the inhabitants, particularly the canal employees, with the decree. The other authorizes the British authorities to prevent the importation of coal and munitions of war along the coast between Alexandria and Port Said, and in the event of contravention of the order to seize the prohibited articles.

ARABI DEPOSES THE SULTAN. Native-Soudan Kafir-Dwar report that Arabi Pasha on Friday called a meeting of the Ulemans and obtained from them a fetwa deposing the Sultan and naming the Cherif of Mecca as Caliph. Arabi, they also say, is organizing the Bedouins, and has appointed commanders for those at Charkisk and at Garbich in upper Egypt. On account of a report that regulars as well as Bedouins were in the neighborhood of Mecca, Major-General Alison has reinforced the British post by a detachment of Highlanders and some marine artillery. Colonel Gerard, of the mounted infantry, rode before daybreak to-day on a reconnaissance to within half a mile of the enemy's second line. The reconnoitering party was pursued by horsemen, of whom it succeeded in killing several. Colonel Gerard states that he accomplished the object of his reconnaissance.

HOSPITAL ARRANGEMENTS.

The hospital arrangements are so complete that if a fourth of the British troops in Egypt should be invalidated there would be ample medical accommodation for them. Among the tenders out for army supplies there are one for 300 Abyssinian pumps, one for 50,000 horseshoes, one for 5,000 trenching spades, and one for 144 miles of galvanized wire.

REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

The officials in the office of the Secretary of War are very busy in making the promotions and transfers in the various bureaus of the War Department, preliminary to the appointment of the 300 clerks which will be made in the Surgeon-General's and Adjutant-General's offices, and the few other appointments to be made in the Secretary's office. The general service clerks are to be placed on the civil lists of the Department, and there is considerable work connected with this transfer. The promotions spoken of are to be made preparatory to the introduction of the new force of clerks. Secretary Lincoln, therefore, has as yet made no new appointments, although he doubtless has decided from the two thousand applications received who shall be the lucky ones in most of the cases.

Among the bills approved by the President on the last day of the session were the following: The act to encourage telegraphic communication between America and Europe; act to provide for the construction of a public building at Fort Wayne, Ind.; act to authorize the construction of a bridge across the St. Croix river, between Calais, Me., and St. Stephens, N. B.; joint resolution providing one month's extra pay for certain employees of the Senate; joint resolution to correct an error in enrollment of the legislative, etc., bill; act to amend section 4706, title 57, of the Revised Statutes; act to authorize the construction and maintenance of a pontoon-railway bridge across the Mississippi river at or near the mouth of the Iowa river; act to authorize the transfer of the property of the National Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan Home to the Garfield Memorial Hospital; act to authorize the Secretary of War to furnish condemned cast-iron cannon and cannon-balls for the soldiers' cemetery at Knoxville, Tenn.; act donating condemned cannon to the town of Hatfield, Mass.; act authorizing the Secretary of War to deliver to Edward P. Post, No. 107, G. A. R., four condemned cannon and balls for decorating the proposed soldiers' monument at Haverstraw, N. Y.; joint resolution to provide for the preparing of reports of contested election cases in the Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth Congresses; joint resolution providing for printing the annual report of the Commissioner of Agriculture for 1881; joint resolution making appropriation to supply a deficiency in the appropriation for fees of United States district attorneys for fiscal year ended June 30, 1882; joint resolution instructing Secretary of the Navy to convene a court of inquiry to investigate as to the circumstances of the loss of the Jeannette; act to repeal so much of section 3385 Revised Statutes as imposes an export tax on tobacco; joint resolution providing for a joint select committee to inquire into the condition and wants of American ship-building and shipowning interests; act authorizing the deputy collector of customs stationed at San Juan Island, Puget Sound district, to enter and clear vessels and collect duties; act to refer the claim of the captors of the ram Albatross to the Court of Claims; act granting pension to Eliza H. Ramsay, widow of Brigadier-General Ramsay; a number of acts for the donating of condemned cannon, and private relief bills.

BY AN ACT of the last Maryland Legislature the whipping post has been established in that State for the punishment of white-baiters. The first conviction under the new law—that of a colored man—was found a few days ago in Baltimore and the prisoner sentenced to receive thirty-seven lashes for a brutal assault upon his wife. The culprit begged to have the sentence exchanged for one of imprisonment, declaring that he would rather undergo a seven years' sentence than undergo the punishment of the lash, but the judge declined to oblige him.

THE Washington Sunday Gazette, in an article attacking the prosecution in the star route cases, prints a letter dated New York, February 7, 1881, from Ex-Senator Dorsey to President Garfield tendering the latter some advice as to policy to be adopted in making up his Cabinet. The occasion of the letter was a call on Dorsey by Colonel Geo. Bliss and Mr. Knox, a former classmate of Garfield's, who said they were going to Mentor at his request to advise him upon the selection of a New York member of the Cabinet. To take the advice of such people, Dorsey writes, would be idiotic. "If," he says, "you want advice in New York, why don't you send for Conkling or Arthur, the two men who elected you, with the aid of Grant. I tell you, and I tell you without a grain of selfishness, that you cannot afford to have any friction arise between yourself and Mr. Conkling and General Arthur. Whenever you determine to assail these men you drive the last nail in your political coffin. You can't ignore them to make peace with Mr. Curtis, Wayne MacVeagh, and others of that class. You can't disband an army to get recruits. We now have a great, well-organized, active, and aggressive army. If you want to muster out that army in order to pick up the sneaks, hummers, and deserters in the rear, go ahead, and I predict you will land in a surrounded camp. I am tired of this blathering talk about MacVeagh to go into the Cabinet from Pennsylvania and James from New York. Such detestable rot should be smoked out at once, and you ought to do it in some public way."

Further on Dorsey says: "I do not wish to be put in a position of being obliged to lecture the President elect, and especially in regard to the formation of his Cabinet. You have repeatedly urged me to tell you whenever I should think you were going wrong. I write you when I think you are about to make a mistake, and I have not and shall not mind words in pointing out your errors. You drop all of this stuff about Conkling. He don't want to fight you or any one else. He is not prancing around with a whip on his shoulder, challenging all mankind to battle. All Mr. Conkling wants and all that General Arthur desires is a fair show and an honest deal. These two men, with their friends, represent the intelligence, the progressive and the aggressive elements of New York republicanism. They possess the wisdom, force, and courage that the people of this country and all countries always admire. You know my interests and purposes are solely to see a successful consummation of our great work. I have presented to you some frozen facts, and I sincerely hope you will give them your candid and careful attention."

A RECENT dispatch from New York says that the arrest of Mr. Stephen J. Meany, the special correspondent of the New York Star, in Ireland, created surprise in that city. At the office of the New York Star, Mr. Sanderson, the managing editor, said: Mr. Meany was what may be called a political ticket-of-leave man, the government of Great Britain having engaged not to disturb or interfere with him as long as he remained out of the country. He had been imprisoned for eight years or more as a political offender. When he started on his present mission he promised faithfully to commit no overt act, and to all appearances kept his word. His duties required his presence in London, Cork, and Dublin. Consequently his arrest in Ennis showed that he had only gone to that place for the purpose of visiting relatives and friends there. Mr. Meany's wife has lived in London for some time, and it was supposed he was in that city when the news came of his arrest. Mr. Sanderson cabled to Minister Lowell that, as Mr. Meany was an American citizen, and engaged in a legitimate mission, his release should be at once demanded. He telegraphed to Secretary Frelinghuysen, asking that he also send to England a demand for the release of Mr. Meany. Meany was arrested in Brennan's Hotel, in Ennis, county Clare, under a warrant issued by Earl Spencer charging him with being a dangerous character. He was subsequently released on giving bail for his good behavior for six months.

JUDGE Lawrence, first comptroller of the Treasury, president of the Ohio Republican Association, has addressed a letter, as chairman of the special committee on the purchase of the Garfield mansion, to Mrs. Garfield. He stated that he had been requested to say to her that the members of the committee had examined the Garfield mansion, and found that a hall suitable for the purposes of the association could be constructed in the upper stories at some expense, and that, much as they would desire to make some such alterations in the mansion, they would be glad to know what her wishes were as to the purposes to which the purchasers of the house might put it before determining their course. He added that, if the association should conclude to purchase, it would probably need the aid of friends outside, but that no difficulty was anticipated in raising the needed funds. It was suggested, in conclusion, that if Mrs. Garfield desired the mansion preserved in its present condition, in memory of her husband, as Mr. Vernon is preserved in memory of Washington, some national organization ought to carry out her wishes.

THE passage by Congress in the last days of the session of the act authorizing the transfer of the property of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan Asylum to the Garfield Memorial Association gives to the association the title to the property. They propose to dispose of this property on the most favorable terms and turn in the proceeds to the general fund. The association has now money on hand sufficient to purchase a site and begin the erection of a building. They have a committee consisting of H. A. Willard, J. A. Baker, J. M. Toner, S. Townsend, and Mrs. Mary J. Irish, who are authorized to report upon a suitable site for the erection of the proposed hospital. Various places have been examined, but nothing definite has been agreed upon. The committee will not report until the meeting of the board of directors in the fall.

SOME comment has been made in official circles upon the action of Congress in designating General M. C. Meigs to supervise the erection of the new building intended for the Pension Office, on the ground that the appointment of a person by Congress is usurping the powers of appointment vested in the Executive. A similar case occurred under President Buchanan's administration concerning General Meigs, then captain in the Engineer Corps. In an appropriation bill passed June 25, 1860, Capt. Meigs was designated to have charge of the work of completing the Washington aqueduct. The following day President Buchanan sent a message to Congress, in which he said that he thought it impossible that Congress could have intended to interfere with the clear right of the President to command the army, but that his interpretation of the action of Congress was that it merely expressed its preference for Captain Meigs to be superintendent of the work. To make this important work depend upon the vicissitudes of the life of a single army officer, he said, would be making the work subordinate to the man, and not the man to the work. The present case is somewhat different, however, from the former, for it would seem that General Meigs, being on the retired list of the army, could not be assigned to the duty without special legislation, as sections 1259 and 1260 Revised Statutes provide that a retired army officer can be assigned to no duty other than at Soldiers' Home or as professor in a college.

THERE has been some comment in departmental circles over the fact that the day when President Arthur left Washington for New York was the first in the history of the country when there has not been a President in the country. Under the Constitution the President is not allowed to visit a foreign country during his term of office. He is not, however, as some suppose, prevented from taking an ocean trip, though he does for the time leave his own country. Sailing in a United States vessel, under the American and President's flag, he is legally in the United States, even if he should extend his trip to the Mediterranean Sea, provided he never landed anywhere. The dispatch, which carried the presidential party, arrived in New York on the day following his departure, so there were two days in which it can be said the country was without a President. It is said that it is the first ocean trip ever taken by a President of the United States.

THE board of audit, consisting of the First and Second Comptrollers of the Treasury and the Treasurer of the United States, appointed by Congress to consider all claims growing out of the illness and burial of the late President Garfield, has so far received only three claims, viz: Milne & Proctor, for furniture, (beds and bedding,) at \$102.55; J. Walsh, New York, for embalming the body, \$500, and the claim of the employees attached to the Executive Mansion. A certified list of these employees, together with their salaries, accompanies the claim, which is for three months' salary. Under this appropriation J. Stanley Brown, private secretary, would receive \$74.98; O. L. Pruden, assistant private secretary, \$562.50; W. H. Crook and C. M. Handley, executive clerks, \$499.95; H. C. Morton and W. S. Young, clerks, \$450; J. S. Bolway, clerk, \$349.95; W. B. Duke, clerk, \$300; W. R. Judd, telegraph operator, \$349.95; E. F. Montgomery, operator, \$200; W. T. Crump, steward, \$450; Charles Leffler, doorkeeper, \$349.95; four other doorkeeper, \$300 each; Police-sergeant E. S. Dinsmore, \$25; four policemen, \$270; five messengers, \$300 each; one watchman, \$25; one fireman, \$25; five servants, \$180 each; two landresses, \$90; one driver, \$90; one coachman, \$450, and two hostlers \$105 each, making a total claim of \$11,413.38.

DESPATCHING PENSION BUSINESS.

During the month of June nearly 10,000 claims for pensions were examined in the Pension Bureau. Of that number 5,810 original claims were admitted and some 4,500 rejected. The number disposed of is the largest for a single month in the history of the Pension Department.

A LYNCHING PREVENTED.

HANGING OF PRISONERS IN THE HOPE OF EXTORTING A CONFESSION.

The Alleged Assaults of a Young Lady Drugged From their Cells by a Mob—They Protest their Innocence in the Face of Threatened Death, and are Finally Released.

An Associated Press dispatch from Chicago, dated the 12th inst., says: A mob last night at Taylorville, Ill., took Montgomery, Pettis, and Clement, charged with outraging Miss Bond, a school teacher, from jail, and tried in vain to extort a confession by alternate hanging and lowering them. Fire breaking out in town most of the mob went to it, and the Prosecuting Attorney and the father of Miss Bond persuaded the others to let the prisoners be put back in jail. Following are the details of the attempt: After the conclusion of the hearing in the case, the crowd remained about the jail in perfect quiet until nine o'clock, awaiting the arrival of an organized party. As the time wore on and no party came, the mob became impatient, and some cried: "Break the door in and bring them out." A few men who were pretty well intoxicated moved around urging a general attack, and succeeded in getting the crowd worked up. They walked up to the door of the jail and boldly asked for the prisoners. The door, which had been opened from within, was closed in their faces and they fell back. In a short time they rallied sufficiently to make another attempt, and, after many efforts, succeeded in working their way into the jail. They then pushed up stairs to the cells. The Sheriff abandoned the jail to the mob, who went to work to get the prisoners out. After a half hour's work Pettis and John Montgomery were pulled out through an opening in the top of a cell and handed over to the mob. A brand new rope was suddenly produced and thrown around the necks of the men. The mob assailed them in the most horrible language. They endeavored by blows, threats, and every means known to them to induce the wretches to confess. "I am innocent, gentlemen," cried Pettis, in agonized voice; "I know I am going to die, but as God is my judge I am innocent." Then there was a surging of the crowd in the small apartments, and a cry, "TAKE THEM OUT AND HANG THEM!"

John Montgomery, in the meantime, was exclaiming, "I am innocent. I don't know anything." The workers of the mob were searching for Clement, who could not be found. The cells were all opened by the use of a crowbar, and then it was discovered that Clement was not in the jail. Pettis and Montgomery were then dragged down stairs and out into the jail yard, the crowd looking for a good tree as they went along. The trees were all saplings, and a halt was made, during which it was sought to draw a confession from Montgomery, but the man still protested his innocence. "To the court-house yard," some one cried, and other voices took it up. To the court-house yard then proceeded the mob, threatening and bullying the prisoners on their way. Lee Pettis repeated every minute, "I am innocent, I am innocent." The court-house yard was soon reached, and the crowd halted under a tall tree. Some nimble fellow climbed the tree and threw the end of the rope into a forked branch. A dozen hands caught the loose end, and John Montgomery was

JERKED OFF HIS FEET. The poor wretch pleaded innocence, and a hundred voices called upon him to speak out and tell his story. He said: "I have no story to tell. I am innocent. I know no more about this matter than you." His voice was as weak as a woman's, and as pathetic as a child's, but telling him he was a dead man anyway, and he might as well confess. "I am innocent," reiterated Montgomery. "Up he goes, then," shouted those at the other end of the rope, and up he did go. His body was pulled up about four feet from the ground and kept there a full minute. The man was not strangled, but being exhausted and weakened with fear, the men who held the rope let him down, and he was again asked to confess his guilt. The man could not speak at first, but laid limp upon the grass. After he recovered his breath he finally said: "Gentlemen, I know I am dying, and I tell you I am as innocent as you are." A cry for A. D. Bond, the father of the victim, was then raised by the crowd, and a big, burly man pushed his way in. He stood beside the prisoner and asked him to tell if he was not in the school house on the afternoon of the outrage. But through all the man maintained his ignorance of the guilty parties. A cowardly gang stood on the fence, and on the outskirts of the seething mass of people, yelling for the immediate execution of the prisoner. For an hour those about the man talked, bullied, stormed, and threatened, but the poor, abject wretch repeatedly reiterated his innocence.

In the meantime Clement had been found and was held by the mob on the other side of the yard. Cowering down with his head on his breast, his neck drawn in like a turtle's, he shook and shivered, and when goaded chattered out his innocence. Lee Pettis was held with a rope round his neck and tortured also. He loudly and boldly proclaimed his innocence, and told the mob to go on and hang him. Montgomery was about to be swung up again, when Mr. Bond cut the rope, and the prisoner was taken to one side of the yard and subjected to another series of questions. It was all in vain, the men who held the rope had too much heart to hang a man after his repeated declarations of innocence, and gradually their manner softened.

TURNING THEM LOOSE.

"Turn them loose!" was yelled, and in a few minutes the cry became general. The fringe of men on the outside of the crowd yelled themselves hoarse, "Hang him!" "remember your families!"

A light in the western part of the town drew attention away from the prisoners. A large barn was on fire, and a large portion of the crowd rushed away to see it. This had the effect of dampening the ardor of the rest, and the prisoners were, after a consultation among the leaders, taken back to jail and placed in their cells. This movement was owing to the efforts of A. D. Bond and John G. Drennan, the latter the prosecuting attorney.

The prisoners are not in much danger now, as their steadfast denials had a good deal of weight with the mob.

POLITICAL NOTES.

J. M. Biggs, Democrat, of Scott county, Ill., was nominated for Congress on the 1,521st ballot. Gen. Singleton had twenty-six votes.

General James S. Robinson has been nominated for re-election to Congress by the Republican convention of the ninth district of Ohio.

At Conway, Ark., M. W. Benjamin, of Little Rock, received the Republican nomination for Congress from the third district.

A. M. Seales was renominated at Greensboro by the Democratic convention for Congress by acclamation. There was also a mass meeting there.

The Democrats of the Tenth Ohio district in convention at Sandusky nominated Hon. Frank H. Hurd for Congress.

Hon. J. C. Clements has been renominated to Congress from the seventh district of Georgia.

J. H. Blount has been renominated for Con-

gress by the Democrats of the sixth Georgia district.

The Republican Congressional convention for the sixth Virginia district nominated David J. Woodfin, of Buckingham, for Congress.

The Republican Congressional convention of the eighteen district, at Alliance, Ohio, renominated by acclamation Wm. McKinley, Jr.

The Greenbackers of the eleventh district have nominated C. F. McCarty, of Greene county, for Congress.

CAPITAL TOPICS.

The Secretary of the Navy has approved the design of a flag to be known and used in the navy as the "President's flag." It is fourteen feet long by eleven feet wide, and is made of many blue bunting. In the center is the American coat of arms, the eagle holding in its mouth a pennant inscribed "E Pluribus Unum." Thirteen white stars, representing the thirteen original States, are arranged in a semi-circle above the coat of arms. This flag will fly from the mainmast of every vessel used by the President. The first one used for this service was displayed on the United States steamer Despatch on her recent trip to New York.

General Charles H. Crane has formally entered upon his duties as Surgeon-General of the Army, in which capacity he has been acting since the retirement of Surgeon-General Barnes. No material changes will be made in the personnel of the office. The selection of an assistant surgeon-general has been postponed till the next session of Congress.

By the advice of his physicians Mr. J. Stanley Brown, President Garfield's private secretary, will give up all business for the present and take an extended tour in the West. He left here last week for Mentor, Ohio, where he will spend a few weeks with Mrs. Garfield and family, and will afterward make a visit to New Mexico. He will be gone about two months.

Postmaster-General Howe has left Washington for Wisconsin, where he intends remaining about three weeks.

At the close of business Saturday United States called bonds had been returned at the Treasury as follows: Under the 108th call, \$19,748,600; 109th call, \$4,761,800; 110th call, \$4,458,600; 111th call, \$1,503,600; 112th call, \$12,985,100; 113th call, \$10,218,950; 114th call, \$11,753,250.

Mr. James K. Ellsworth, clerk to the Elections Committee of the House of Representatives, left Washington last night for his home at South Bend, Ind. During his vacation he will prepare a digest of the election cases brought before the Forty-sixth Congress which will be submitted to Congress at its next session.

Secretary Chandler left this city on Monday on the United States steamer Callapoosa, on a visit of inspection to all the stations on the Atlantic coast. He was accompanied by Commodore Shock, chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering; Commodore English, chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, and Commodore Wilson, chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repairs, which officers will assist the Secretary in making a thorough inspection of the stations visited. It is the desire of Secretary Chandler to acquaint himself with the condition and needs of the service by a personal investigation.

The Treasury Department has received official notice of an exposition to be held in Rome, Italy, in 1888 and 1889.

The following changes in the organization of the Pension Office have been made, in conformity to existing law: Assistant chief clerk, J. W. Howell; assistant medical referee, Dr. N. F. Graham; law clerk, B. Rixford. Board of review—J. R. Van Mater, chief; J. H. Hobbs, first assistant; Theo. Smith, A. E. Rowell, assistants. Special examination division—H. R. McAlmest, chief; W. E. Dulin, John M. Welty, assistants. Old war and navy division—W. H. Webster, chief; H. W. Hall, N. E. Robinson, assistants. Record division—W. T. Ford, chief; E. E. Fuller, F. H. Taft, assistants. Eastern division—Fred Mack, chief; Lucius Green, E. M. Taber, assistants. Certificate and account division—Frank Moore, chief; M. B. Johnson, Mark Tilton, assistants. Middle division—F. D. Stephenson, chief; C. M. Bryant, L. E. Payne, assistants. Agents' division—C. F. Sawyer, chief; J. W. Cole, W. L. Solcan, assistants. Western division—J. M. Constock, chief; R. L. Ford, W. B. Green, assistants. Mail division—David L. Gift, chief; John Richmond, S. P. Keller, assistants. Southern division—L. E. Dickey, chief; H. G. Burlingame, J. W. Davis, assistants. Miscellaneous division—A. Vanguader, chief; Thomas Shaller, T. F. Sargent, assistants. The miscellaneous division to have charge of the miscellaneous correspondence and clerical work of the office not belonging to other divisions that may be referred to it.

Hon. George B. Loring, treasurer of the Garfield National Masonic Memorial Association, acknowledges the receipt of the following additional contributions: Augustine Paine, New York city, \$2; Rockton Lodge, No. 318, Ohio, \$4; Connellsville Lodge, No. 316, Pennsylvania, \$5; Ben Franklin Lodge, No. 114, Minnesota, \$4; Simpson Benevolent Lodge, No. 177, Kentucky, \$3; J. F. Govin, Oregon, \$1; Butte City Lodge, No. 22, Montana, \$24; Lafayette Lodge, No. 57, West Virginia, \$9; Alert Lodge, No. 89, Starkville, Mississippi, \$8; Hope Lodge, No. 29, Washington D. C., \$8; Washington Centennial, No. 14, \$2; New Jerusalem Lodge, No. 9, \$5; George Staple and Dennis Shannon, Morgan City, Louisiana, \$1 each; Waynast Lodge, No. 542, Pennsylvania, \$11; Central City Lodge, No. 22, Dakota, \$13.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR IN NEW YORK.

He Reaches the Metropolis After a Rapid and Pleasant Journey.

A telegram from New York dated Monday, the 13th, says: The United States steamer Despatch was sighted off Sandy Hook at 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning, having made the voyage from Washington in forty-one hours. At quarantine she was boarded by the health officers, and the usual questions having been satisfactorily answered she was allowed to proceed on her way. By the request of the President there was no salute fired from Castle William. At 1:30 the pilot anchored her in the North River, off Twenty-sixth street. As the anchor rattled out the United States steamer Minnesota fired the President's salute of twenty-one guns, which was answered by a return salute of seven guns. Commodore Gillies, of the Minnesota, went in a twelve-oared barge to the Despatch and paid his respects to the President. Lunch was then served on the Despatch, and the party was afterward rowed ashore in a twelve-oared barge. There was no display of any kind at landing. They landed upon the Quartermaster's float at the bulkhead just above Twenty-third street. The only people present were a marine and three policemen, who respectfully uncovered to the party. The President and party then entered a carriage and were driven to his residence on Lexington avenue. The President retired to his rooms and announced that he would receive no callers at present; he had come to New York for rest. President Arthur spent a quiet day to-day at his residence. In the evening he was called upon by a few personal friends. The Rev. J. E. Rankin, D. D., of Washington, has invited the President to visit Deer Isle, Me., as the guest of Rev. H. H. Houston, and the President has replied that if he visits the coast of Maine, as he may do, he will be pleased to accept the invitation.

A CHAT WITH GENERAL DUDLEY.

How the Pension Bureau is Being Equipped—A Few Words to the Boys—Looking Out for Their Interests.

The new appointments in the Pension Bureau have given rise to considerable newspaper gossip on account of the ignoring of the lady applicants; and now it is stated that in the next 400 appointments the ladies will have an equal share with the men. Commissioner of Pensions Dudley, when asked by a representative of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE in regard to the policy of the Department in making appointments, said: "When this bill passed granting an increase of clerical force it passed on its merits for the purpose of settling the pending claims. It was not understood to be a bill simply to give places to people, but to facilitate the business of this office. On this principle my recommendation to the Secretary was based. It had been found that the clerical force of this office was disposed in the proportion of one clerk to one examiner. I concluded to make the experiment of having two-thirds of the force examiners and one-third clerks, and after consultation with the Secretary the character of new material that I needed was determined upon. The suggestion was acted upon, and now we will see how it works. If it is found that more clerks are necessary, the Secretary will appoint more of that class. About twelve or fifteen lady clerks will come in on the 1st of September, and the Secretary has selected them. I will probably need a few more ladies about December 1st or January 1st, and if they are good clerks I would just as soon have them as the men for the class of work they will be put on. But the main thing that is considered is the interests of this office and facilitating its work of settling pension claims."

"In the recent appointments, General, what proportion of appointees are ex-soldiers or the sons of ex-soldiers?"

"You can see," responded the General promptly, as he handed over a batch of appointments filled out, on the lower part of which were the letters 'G. A. R.' that soldiers and the sons of soldiers received recognition here as far as possible. I should think, from what I have seen, that more than fifty per cent. of the appointees who have been selected thus far are ex-soldiers."

"Have you anything to say to the 'boys'?"

"Tell them I am hurrying up their claims as fast as possible, and shall leave nothing undone to facilitate the examination of those pending in the Bureau. We are now equipping the office thoroughly, and in the strictest business principles, and every possible dispatch will be given to the settlement of claims. I think the new force will work admirably. My heart is in the work, and the hungry veterans can rely upon it that their interests will be fully protected in this office so far as my power goes."

DEATH OF SENATOR HILL.

A TELEGRAM from Atlanta, Georgia, on Wednesday last, announced the death, at 6:15 a. m. of that day, of Senator Benjamin H. Hill, after a lingering illness, of a cancerous affection. Mr. Hill was a native of Georgia, and was aged 59 years. He was a man of fine educational attainments, and a speaker of force and eloquence. He was a member of the Georgia State House until 1859, when he was elected to the State Senate. Here he served two terms. He was the candidate of the American party for Governor in 1857, but Senator Brown, who was the Democratic candidate, defeated him. He was a Presidential elector on the Fillmore and Donelson ticket in 1856, and in 1860 was a Presidential elector on the Bell and Everett ticket; was a delegate to the Georgia State Convention in 1861, but when the State seceded Mr. Hill, who had been loyal before, announced that he would go with the State. He was a delegate of the State to the Confederate provisional congress, and was elected to the senate of the confederacy. He was arrested in 1865 and imprisoned at Fort Lafayette, was elected a representative from Georgia in the Forty-fourth Congress (to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Garrett McMillan), and was re-elected to the Forty-fifth Congress, but resigned, having been elected a United States Senator from Georgia. He took his seat March 5, 1877, and his term of service would have expired March 3, 1883.

FATAL RAILROAD WRECK. On Friday of last week a passenger train on the New York and Canada Railroad, running at a high rate of speed, came into collision with a wildcat engine two miles north of Putnam Station, about half way between Whitehall and Ticonderoga. Both engines were instantly and completely wrecked. The baggage and drawing-room cars were thrown from the track into Lake Champlain, one of the engines careening over upon the baggage car. The following casualties are reported: Edward Leguard, of Green Island, engineer of the wildcat engine, killed. His body was badly broken up in the wreck of his engine. N. D. Nelson, of Whitehall, engineer of the passenger train engine, left side badly scalded; is seriously injured internally. He was found under the wreck of his engine and it is doubtful if he can recover. W. Whitehead, of Whitehall, fireman on the passenger engine, badly scalded and cut about the head. J. Fisher, of Whitehall, fireman on the wildcat engine, head cut and collar-bone broken. Jonas Welch, of Troy, trainman, badly injured. —Armstrong, drawing-room car conductor, Albany, badly cut. Mrs. N. Myrick, of New York, arm broken. B. F. Koehler, of New York, seriously injured about the side and hip. Lewis Thayer, of Troy, express messenger, body bruised. Albert Oster, of Troy, baggage-man, bruised. Elms S. Chapin, of Troy, baggage-man, seriously bruised. The trains met on a sharp curve, both running at full speed. Not an instant of warning was possible from either way. The engines were knocked into a shapeless mass.

INTERVIEW WITH THE FORD BOYS.

The Chicago Inter-Ocean says: "Charles and Robert Ford, the young men who sent Jesse James out of the world, called at the Inter-Ocean office last night to set themselves right before the public on one or two little matters. A paragraph appeared in a city paper last Sunday to the effect that they were rioting in Richmond, Mo., stopping at farmers' houses, acting boisterously, refusing to pay for accommodations, tearing up bedclothes, &c. This they deny most emphatically, and cannot well be guilty as charged, as they have been here a week and did not come from that section. Again, there are a couple of hoodlums in this city who are doing the saloons and other respectable places, and getting some cheap notoriety by claiming, 'We are the Ford boys,' and backing up the false assertion by riotous behavior. The brothers wish it stated that wherever they may travel they will never be known by any such behavior, and they will feel obliged if the frauds are treated as they deserve. Bob Ford further wishes denied a widely-published statement that he shot Jesse James with a revolver the latter presented him with. He says it was his own revolver, one he bought in Kansas City. He loaned it to Jesse, who carried it awhile, but gave it back to him so that he